

# Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,  
By PHILIP WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1828.

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**TERMS.**  
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.  
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter.  
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

**GOODMAN'S HOTEL,**  
*At the Sign of the Golden Ball.*  
THE subscriber has opened a boarding house and house of entertainment, at the corner of King and Broad Streets, opposite the court-house.  
He promises to afford, both to the boarder and traveller, who will favor him with their patronage, his undivided exertions to please, both in comfort and charges.  
JOSEPH GOODMAN.  
Camden, S. C. Feb. 16th, 1828.

**MANSION HOTEL,**  
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,  
BY EZRA ALLEMONG.  
THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.  
To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.  
EZRA ALLEMONG.  
Salisbury, Sept. 17 1827. 82

**CARD**  
**E. WILLET & CO.**  
(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)  
HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of  
**Drugs, Medicines, and Paints;**  
with their present assortment complete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.  
Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.  
N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827. 89

**STAGE LINE**  
**FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.**  
THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr. John Moore, Junr. respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.  
There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, via Pittsboro and Ashboro, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, p. m. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, a. m. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.  
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.  
January 8, 1828. 3mt13

**ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.**  
THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Albert Corpening, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery.  
DAVID CORPENING, Executor.  
January 31st, 1828. 3mt13

**WORTHY OF ATTENTION!**  
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the  
**Tailoring Business**  
In said town, on Main Street, south of the court house, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's tavern; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. By his long experience in the business, he flatters himself he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him.  
All orders for work from a distance, will be punctually attended to, strictly according to directions. The public are respectfully invited to try the subscriber's New Shop.  
BENJAMIN TRALEY.  
Salisbury, Feb. 5th, 1828. 6mt6

## FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for Goods.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the *Steam Boat*, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.  
HENRY W. CONNER.  
Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1827.

## SEIDLITZ and SODMIC POWDERS.

F. WILEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.  
Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1828. 93  
N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacologia.

## NOTICE.

THAT in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, and for the purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to public sale, at the dwelling house of William Means, senr, on Monday, the 24th March next, that large and valuable

## Tract of Land

on which the said William Means now lives, containing upwards of seven hundred acres. There is no tract of land in the Western part of North Carolina, of the same quantity of acres, more valuable. There is on the premises a large and elegant brick *Dwelling House*; and also a brick Kitchen, and all necessary out-houses.

On the same day and at the same place, we will sell another Tract of Land, containing about one hundred acres, lying on the new Road leading from Concord to Salisbury.

Also, on the same day, we will sell eighteen or twenty likely *NEGROES*, consisting of men, women and children.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.  
WILLIAM C. MEANS, } Trustees.  
JOHN N. PIPHER, }  
January 30th, 1828. 6mt6

The *Catawba Journal* will insert the above bill of sale, and send account.

## VALUABLE LAND.

BEING determined upon removing to the western country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the north side of the Catawba River, and on both sides of the main road leading from Statesville to Lincolnton, of the Buffalo shoal creek, 2 or 10 miles from Statesville, Irredell county, N. C. There is in all 350 acres of Land, a good portion of which is first rate western country. On the premises there is a good new finished dwelling House, sufficiently large, well finished off; corn crib, stables, kitchen, meat-house, and large barn, &c. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation profitably to employ 3 or 4 hands; with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground, and 20 or 35 acres of first rate bottom land in this country, for corn or tobacco. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two settlements.

N. B. I had like to forget the probability of a very extensive *Gold Mine*, on this land.

The subscriber being determined to sell the above property, it will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises. Rev. JOHN LEA.  
Feb. 18th, 1828. 3mt6

## SALES FOR TOWN TAXES.

WILL be sold at the court-house, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, the following lots and houses in the town of Salisbury, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Commissioners' Taxes due thereon, from the year 1820, to the year 1828; to wit:

The house and lot formerly owned by Sally Abbott, deceased, now by Abraham Jacobs.

Lots formerly owned by B. P. Pearson, now by John McClelland.

Houses and lots belonging to Barnabas Krieger's estate.

House and lot belonging to Francis Coupe's estate.

House and lot now owned and occupied by Sarah Yarbrough.

Houses and lots occupied by John Trexler.

House and lot formerly owned by Thomas Holmes, now by Samuel Jones.

House and lot owned by Ralph Kestler.

House and lot formerly owned by Martha Watson, now by Mrs. West.

House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Smethers.

House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Todd.

Also, lots numbers 23, 24, 31, 32, 35, and 37, in the West Square; lots numbers 38, 39, 46, and 47, in the East Square of said town.

All of which will be actually struck off to the last bidder on that day, if the taxes due thereon are not previously paid.

WILLIAM HOWARD, C. T. T.  
March 4th, 1828. 6mt6

## BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House, where he is prepared to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

*Blank Books* made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

*Old Books Rebound*, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,  
JOHN H. DE GARTERET.  
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 6t

## MR. GASTON'S ADDRESS.

*Cabarrus, Feb. 22d, 1828.*  
SIR: In looking over the columns of your paper of the 19th inst., I see you have put mis-constructions on the address of the Administration Convention of the people of this state, by saying its reasoning is deceptive, and false in its deductions; you will much oblige a subscriber by publishing it in your paper, to give the people a fair opportunity of judging for themselves.

*A Subscriber and friend to the Administration.*  
[In accordance with the above request of a subscriber, in Cabarrus county, we publish the address of the administrative convention at Raleigh; its great length imposes on us the necessity of giving it in detached parts. In publishing this address, we do not assent to its propositions, nor the conclusion its author arrives at; but we publish it in pursuance of our determination to afford the opponents of the man of our choice, (Gen. Andrew Jackson) no just room to complain of our not giving them an opportunity of being heard through the columns of the Western Carolinian.]

Address of the Administrative Convention held in the Capitol at Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1827.  
*To the Freemen of North Carolina.*

[CONTINUED.]

The President is arraigned for having lost the British W. India trade, by undertaking to arrange the subject by amicable negotiation, instead of concurring in proposed enactments of Congress, which would have secured to our fair share of this commerce. The charge is not true. The proposed Congressional enactments, it is now known, would not have obtained the *Evangel* which they were designed to invite. Nor ought it to have been thus invited. The trade was a fair and proper subject of convention between the two Countries, to be settled on the basis of mutual rights and reciprocal interests. The honor of our Country forbade any other course. If England would not design to treat on this subject, it was not for us to coax her haughty Ministers into concessions by legislative condescension. The plan was not more inconsistent with self respect, than repugnant to the nature of the subject to be arranged. The legislation and counter legislation of two distinct Sovereignities never can combine the views of both Governments on a matter of compact, so as "to produce a harmonious reconciliation of those jarring purposes and discordant elements which it is the business of Association to adjust."

Your jealousies have been roused by being reminded that Mr. Adams is a Northern Man, and from a non slaveholding State. Remember the farewell warning of the Father of his Country, in his invaluable legacy to his Children. "Be ware of geographical parties, of sectional factions. Array not the North against the South—the West against the East."

This admonition which should be precious to all, it would be madness in us to disregard. Are we so monstrously as to imagine, that if we combine, they will not unite—if we reject because the individual is not of us, they will not refuse every one who is not of them? And when this array of States in hostile attitude shall be once made, know we not with whom is the strength? Shall we not seal the exclusion thereafter and forever, of a Southerner from the Presidency? But what has the Federal Government to do with the delicate subject here referred to? And what are we to apprehend from a President, who, though from the North, has the magnanimity to place a majority of Southern men in his Cabinet?

Fellow Citizens, there is one charge more against the President. It is a charge which ought to have been well weighed before it was advanced—which should be fully proved before it is believed—which, if true, leaves a stain upon our National Character, hardly to be effaced—and which, if false, should draw down heavy indignation upon those who had the baseness to fabricate it, or the rashness to prefer it, without a certainty of its truth. You all know that we allude to the charge of a corrupt bargain between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, by which the latter was seduced to support the former, and to procure for him a sufficient number of subservient friends in Congress, by whose votes to decide the election in his favor.

In the sincerity of our souls we declare, that we feel humbled in noticing this accusation. What must foreigners think of the state of morals in our Country, when charges like these are bandied against the most distinguished of our Statesmen? What a malignant triumph is afforded to the enemies of Freedom, by such imputations, boldly made, fearlessly circulated, against men of the highest reputation for personal integrity, and long illustrious in these confederated States, for their public services, their talents, and their stations! And what must we ourselves think of the appetite for slander, which can swallow these accusations, without proof—of the bigotry of party, which believes them against proof—of the indifference with which those who disbelieve, witness and endure their circulation—and of the rare display of that generous sensibility which was to have been expected from the honorable and high-

minded opponents of traduced and slandered gentlemen? If there were no other motive to deter us from hastily joining the opposition, the fear to encourage calumny by success, a solicitude to put down rash and ruthless attacks on personal reputation, a determination not to justify the degradation of our character abroad (for our character there is identified with that of our President, our Secretary of State, and members of Congress,) would all come in aid of the best feelings of the human heart, to bid us keep aloof. We shall not go through the evidence which disproves this accusation—for strange to say, contrary to every rule of ordinary justice, it has been required to be disproved. We refer you only to the statement of Mr. Buchanan, the witness by whom it was hoped or expected to be established, and to the conclusive refutation by Mr. Clay himself, in his manly appeal to the Community. Those who yet believe it, must continue to believe it. Conclusions formed with out evidence, cannot be shaken by argument. Those who have not been reasoned up, can never be reasoned down.

Of the ability of Mr. Adams to discharge the high functions of his office—of his familiar acquaintance with its duties—of his patient and devoted attention to its labors, and of the general prosperity of the Country under his Administration, there can be but little question. Why, then, are we to discard him and to confide to untried hands, the momentous interests of the Nation, which we know to be safe under his guardianship? Is experience, the best of all teachers, of no avail in political science? Is the practical wisdom acquired by four years administration of the Executive Office, to be thrown away without a cause? Do we hazard nothing from the instability which must be imparted to national measures, by the total change of the men who administer them? Can any consistent and steady line of policy be pursued, if from a change of counsels, plans are broken up, before they can be matured—or their execution entrusted to those who had no agency in forming them, and cannot be presumed to understand their scope and tendency. The friends of General Jackson are eloquent in praise of the patriotism which he displayed in the defence of his Country—of his energy in controlling and directing the irregular valour of Militia—of the severity with which he chastised the cruelty, and overawed the ferocity of the Indians; and of the military genius and heroism which enabled him to achieve the memorable victory of Orleans, over a disciplined and powerful foe. Animated by the recollection of these exploits, they call on you to bestow on him, as a reward, the office of President of the U. States. If, Fellow-Citizens, this office were merely a reward, and not a trust—then indeed, the enquiry might be, who has the strongest claims to the premium. If the services of Gen. Jackson have not been sufficiently acknowledged—if the Government or the People have been as yet niggard in their gratitude, far be it from us that illiberal policy which would refuse to services the meed which they deserve. But we disclaim this imputation of ingratitude and parsimony of praise, as unjust. We mean not to undervalue the services of General Jackson, though we would claim some portion of praise for his equally patriotic and gallant associates in peril and glory. But whatever may be the estimate to be placed on those services, his countrymen have not been backward to acknowledge or reward them. The thanks of the constituted authorities of the land—the festive triumph—the sacred thanks giving—the plaudits of the People—all for which brave men wish to live, or dare to die, have been yielded to him with a profusion which knew no stint. And shall we be deemed ungrateful, because we do not press upon him, an awful, weighty, and nightly responsible trust, for which we have no reason to believe him qualified—in which he will probably lose the glory he has acquired, and may injure that Country which it is his praise to have defended? What would be thought of the prudence of the individual who, in the effervescence of gratitude, should reward his Physician by confiding to him the management of an important suit at the bar; or should select his successful Advocate to navigate a ship over the stormy Ocean? *To be continued.*

**Law.**—The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law providing that in all actions "upon promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts or other writings, endorsements or acceptances thereof, where the declaration alleges that the defendant or other person, made, assigned, endorsed, or accepted the same, upon it being offered in evidence, the signature shall be deemed genuine, unless affidavit, to be filed with the plea, be made, denying the same."

From the Kentucky Argus, Feb. 13.  
It is in vain that Ben. Hardin and the majority in the Senate endeavor to turn themselves and their own proceedings into ridicule. It was in vain, that they refused to admit proper testimony and proclaim that they would hear none but *willing witnesses*. By the evidence actually given in the bargain between Adams and Clay stands proved to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced man.

What said Fr. Johnson? He not only had the instructions of the Legislature, but a parcel of letters from Kentucky all telling him to "stick to Old Hickory—give us a western President whatever you do." Yet, he voted for Mr. Adams. What was his reason? "To get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State." How did he know that such would be the result unless Mr. Adams had promised it?

What said Mr. Trimble? Before he went on, he said, if he voted for Mr. Adams he "would agree to be called a Federalist all his life." Yet, he voted for him. What was his reason? "We distinctly ascertained that Mr. Adams would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and that Gen. Jackson would not." How could they know what Mr. Adams would do, unless he had told them what he would do?

What says Gen. Metcalfe? A month before the election he says, "we stand uncommitted—we must know something about how the cabinet is to be filled." After the election, he says, "I fear we have done too much for our friend." How?—Why, we have voted for Mr. Adams, to get Mr. Clay made Secretary, and I fear it will be an up hill business in Kentucky. "We must know something about how the cabinet is to be filled." This speaks volumes. It was said before the election, and after the election the members of Congress said they voted for Mr. Adams to get Mr. Clay Secretary of State. Then they did know how the Cabinet was to be filled, and voted accordingly. Could an honest jury ask for more evidence?

But what says Mr. Clay in the fall of 1824? "I stand uncommitted." Hence causes it to be inferred that he would vote for General Jackson if the voice of the country made it his duty. In January 1825, his friends in Frankfort say, that he will be Secretary of State if Mr. Adams is President. How did they know? The report is traced to confidential letters from Mr. Clay to Mr. Blair, the contents of which the latter refuses to disclose without the consent of the former.

The Adams men say, Mr. Blair has nothing to tell. Let them put that to the test. There are two modes—force him to testify or get Mr. Clay to release him from the restraint of confidence. The latter course is plain and easy. Let Mr. Clay call on Mr. Blair to state to the world all he knows. If he does not come out with facts of importance, then may they charge him with duplicity. Then may they say, that his conduct before the Senate was all a farce.

We trust the whole country with one voice will call on the Secretary to release his friend and bring before the world all the facts. Until he does it, a cloud of dark suspicion will rest upon him more damning perhaps than the truth itself. Mr. Clay must now bring out this evidence or stand guilty before the world. There is no alternative. But we doubt whether he will dare to say to Mr. Blair, come out, tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." We believe that gentleman can a tale unfold which will cause the tenants of ill gotten power at Washington and their adherents in Kentucky, to "call on the rocks and mountains to fall upon and cover them."

**Unitarian Zeal.**—It has been customary for Treaties to be made in the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity. It is said Mr. Adams formally objected to this; but, the trinitarian negotiator was positive, and the Unitarian yielded.  
Camden Journal.

**Large Skeleton.**—A human skeleton has been found in a mound of earth, near Paris, Henry county, Tennessee; which measured 7 feet 2 inches in length, and the bones generally were large in proportion.  
Star.

On the 11th ult. a fire broke out at Havana, outside the gates, which consumed about 600 houses; and it is stated that 11 lives were lost. On the 2d inst. a fire took place at New Orleans, which destroyed the Government House, and many other valuable buildings.

The Hon. Thomas Clayton, late a Senator of the U. S. has been appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the state of Delaware, in place of Judge Booth, deceased, who had served 29 years in that station.



## GEN. JACOB BROWN.

FROM THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

Jacob Brown, Major General of the army of the U. S. has sunk to the tomb. So long as gratitude finds a place in the American bosom, so long will the memory of this successful warrior be preserved. Like Green, he was educated in the peaceful principles of the society of Friends—like him, he drew his sword, when his country called him to her assistance—like him he carved his way to distinction and renown. In one of the darkest days of the last war, he commenced his career; and his talents soon raised him to the post of commander-in-Chief of the American army. The laurels of Bridgewater will ever bloom. In private life, General Brown had the manners of a gentleman—by his services he commanded respect, and by his manners he won the good wishes of those who approached him. The paralytic stroke by which he was afflicted some years ago, however it had impaired the faculties, which he exerted in the cause of his country, lent only a tenderer sentiment to the respect which was entertained for the Citizen Soldier. During the last summer he made a military tour through the U. States, when he received those testimonies of the public feeling to which he was fairly entitled. They were the last which he was destined to receive.

The funeral of the late MAJOR GEN. BROWN, says the Alexandria Gazette of the 28th, took place yesterday. Every honor that could be paid, was paid to his memory. We scarcely ever saw a more solemn and imposing spectacle. Besides the military, and the different functionaries of the government, a large concourse of citizens followed his remains to the grave. Both Houses of Congress, also attended, as did the foreign ministers now in Washington. The military display was very splendid, and we suppose that the procession extended nearly a mile in length.

## GOV. CLINTON.

The following is an extract of a letter written by a gentleman in the state of New York to his friend in Washington city, dated in February, immediately after the death of Gov. Clinton—originally published in the U. S. Telegraph:

"I received from Governor Clinton, only the day before his death, a clear, full, and forcible letter, marked by all that beauty of style, and classical allusion, which characterized him; giving advice politically how to act in our great struggle; he had no more idea then of dying, than I have now. His letter is before me, and I quote from it a remark. 'As to the politics of this State, they are in a very salubrious condition. Jackson grows every day. The old republican party is becoming more consolidated. I consider Gen. Jackson's success certain. My advice from Pennsylvania are, that 40,000 majority may be expected. Kentucky I have strong hopes of; and as to Virginia, how can we doubt for a moment.' Thus you see at the last moment, his thoughts were on this great subject."

The last words of eminent characters are usually impressive. In a letter from Governor Clinton to an intimate friend, of the 9th ult., among other topics, he remarked, "I do not know that I feel a disposition to hurt a single human being."

A letter from Albany, relates the following pathetic circumstance:—"Mrs. Clinton remains in a state of dejection. She insists that her husband is only sleeping, and begs that her friends will awake him."

**Moore County.**—A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this county, friendly to the election of General Jackson, took place at the Court-House on Wednesday evening last. Gen. B. Person acted as chairman, and Alexander McNeill and Hugh McQueen, Esqs., as secretaries. Spirited resolutions to support the election of General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, with an appropriate preamble were adopted. A committee of vigilance, and a delegation of five gentlemen to attend the district convention at Richmond Court House, were appointed.

The Grand Jury of Moore Superior Court last week took a vote in their body on the Presidential election, when there were 15 for Jackson and Calhoun and 3 for Adams.

At the muster of Capt. Caston's Company in the lower end of Moore on Saturday week last, the vote being taken on the Presidential election, there were for Jackson and Calhoun 91, and for Adams 15. *N. C. Journal.*

A great Fox Hunt took place lately at Greensburg, Penn. It is thought there were upwards of 2000 persons on the ground. Twenty five foxes, with several hounds and rabbits, were taken.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Monday, Feb. 18.

In the Senate, Mr. Webster resumed his seat. The bill for the erection of a breakwater at the mouth of Delaware Bay, was taken up, and explained and advocated by Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Marks; when it was postponed, on motion of Mr. Smith, of S. C., to Wednesday. The Process Bill was taken up. A long debate ensued after which the Senate adjourned, without taking the question.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual number of petitions, in which we observe no diminution as the session advances, the two resolutions offered by Mr. Weems, one calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the manner of appointing Cadets, and the other requiring from the Secretary of the Navy information on the subject of Navy Officers, were taken up and agreed to. The House, in Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, went through the bill making appropriations for the Military Service, in which some amendments, offered by Mr. McDuffie, were adopted.

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

In the Senate the motion to recommit the process bills was considered. Mr. Webster spoke about an hour and a half against the bill in its present form. The bill for the relief of the Columbian College, as amended, was taken up, but after a slight discussion, laid on the table. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and took up the bill making an appropriation for the Indian Department. On the motion of Mr. Woods to strike out that part of the clause containing the appropriation of 60,000 dollars to extinguish the Cherokee title in Georgia, which runs in the following words—"and for aiding the said Cherokees, and such other Indians as may be so disposed, to emigrate to places West of the Mississippi." Mr. Woods spoke in favor, and Mr. O. Smith and Mr. McLean against the motion, which was then negatived. Another motion to amend the same clause, was made by Mr. Vinton, who had just commenced some observations in illustration, when, on motion of Mr. Bates, of Missouri, the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Long, from the Committee on Military Pensions, made unfavorable reports on the cases of Priscilla Salisbury and John Arthur; which were read and laid on the table.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.

In the Senate, Mr. Hendricks presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, directing the Senators from that State to make exertions to restrain the importation of hemp, raw wool, and wools, and for the encouragement of domestic products and manufactures. The bill making an annual appropriation of \$250,000, for ten years, for the erection of a breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware, was again taken up. Several gentlemen opposed it. Messrs. McLane, Silsbee and others supported the bill as a measure of great concernment to the interests of commerce. But before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a memorial was presented from Condé Raguet, Int. Charge des Affairs at Brazil, praying to be heard in defence of himself against the charges preferred against him of impropriety in his diplomatic conduct. The committee of ways and means was discharged from considering the expediency of reducing the duties on manufactures of silk imported from Europe, and the subject was referred to the committee of the whole.

Thursday, Feb. 21.

In the Senate, no business of importance was transacted. The bill to encourage vaccination was reported from the select committee, without amendment. The bill for the relief of Columbia College was read a third time and passed. The Senate agreed to reconsider the vote by which the process bill was ordered to be engrossed. The bill authorizing a register to be issued for brig Liberator, of Bath, was ordered to be engrossed; as was also a bill for the relief of Henry G. Rice.

In the House the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, and the bill making appropriations for the military service for 1828, were ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Verplanck submitted a bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copy rights. A resolution instructing an inquiry into the expediency of refusing the use of the Hall, except for legislative purposes, was adopted.

Friday, Feb. 22.

In the Senate, Mr. Chambers presented the memorial of the "American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States," praying for the immediate and effectual interposition of government to provide for the common defence, and to promote the general welfare of the country, by accomplishing the removal to the coast of Africa (with their own consent) of such people of color with in the U. States as are already free, and of such others as the humanity of individuals and the laws of the different States may hereafter liberate. The memorial

was presented to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Several bills of a private nature were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Chilton moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law "for the gradual annual reduction of the number of Cadets admitted into and educated at the Military Academy at West Point."

Mr. C. made some observations in explanation of his resolution. He stated that he was not induced to offer it because he was an enemy to science, nor because he desired to abridge any arm of the public defence. But he desired to reduce an institution of an anti-republican, or aristocratical tendency. He might be mistaken; but he believed that distinctions do exist at this institution which give it the character he had stated. He said that the cadets educated at the Academy of Captain Partridge were as well qualified for the army, as those which came from West Point. Yet those cadets are totally excluded from the army. This is a distinction which is incompatible with our institutions.

He was for sustaining the institution so far as it might be necessary for the purposes of Engineering.

Thengrossed bills making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States; making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1828, were severally read the third time and passed.

Both houses adjourned at an early hour to give the members an opportunity of participating in the celebration in honour of the anniversary of the birth day of Washington. All the uniform companies of the district paraded, and made, it is said, a handsomely display. In the evening there was a splendid military ball, which was numerously attended. The President of the U. States, heads of Departments, and other distinguished individuals, with their families, were present.

Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Senate did not sit to day. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Chilton made some further observations on his resolution relative to the reduction of the West Point Academy; when the resolution was on motion of Mr. Stewart laid on the table. The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, several of which went through the Committee of the whole.

Mr. Long, from the Committee on Military Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Thomas Walker; which was laid on the table.

Monday, Feb. 25.

In the Senate, resolutions were adopted for attending the funeral of Gen. Brown.

In the House of Representatives, today, the number of petitions presented was as many as usual. Mr. Gilmer presented a resolution to appoint a select committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of cadets at West Point, but it was laid on the table by a vote of 99 to 65. The House took up the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements. Mr. Hall of N. Carolina, moved to strike out the first section, but after some discussion withdrew his motion, at the suggestion of Mr. McDuffie. Mr. Taylor then moved an amendment in the clause relative to the Cumberland Road, was agreed to. An amendment was then moved by Mr. Haynes, but before any question was taken, the House adjourned.

The bill for the relief of Joseph Young, security for a deceased post-master, who was a defaulter to government) was taken up and discussed—Messrs. Conner and Culpeper speaking in favor of, and several others opposing its passage. It was finally, on motion of Mr. Long, laid on the table.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to abolish the agency of the United States on the coast of Africa; to provide the means of carrying into effect the laws prohibiting the slave trade, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

In the Senate, resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio were presented by Mr. Harrison, declaring that by the constitution, Congress has the power to foster and protect domestic industry, some private petitions having been presented, and bills read, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mallary moved the House to postpone the orders of the day, in order to resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the Tariff bill, but the House refused—ayes 65, noes 80. The House then took up the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements. And after considerable discussion, and various amendments, the house adjourned.

Congress did not sit on Wednesday, the 27th, in consequence of having resolved to attend in a body, the funeral of Gen. Brown.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

In the Senate a resolution was offered by Mr. Harrison proposing an inquiry in-

to the expediency of granting a pension to the family of the late Major General Brown. Mr. Chandler submitted a resolution contemplating the abolition of the office of Major General of the army. The Process bill was taken up, amended, and passed to a third reading, when, on motion of Mr. Webster, it was recommitted. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Gilmer, relative to the West Point Academy, was again taken up. After a brief explanation of the character of the Academy, by Mr. Dwight and Mr. Vance, on motion of Mr. Ward the resolution was again laid on the table, by a vote of 80 to 50. Mr. Tucker made another unsuccessful motion to consider his resolution providing for an earlier hour for the daily meeting of Congress. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements. In the discussion which took place, Messrs. Williams, Hall, Carter, Stewart, Martin, Hamilton, Oakley, Mercer, &c. took a part. Mr. Wilde then obtained the floor, but the House adjourned without coming to any decision.

On motion of Mr. Macon, the bill for altering the term of holding the District Court of the United States, in the District of North Carolina, was taken up; and after some explanation from Mr. M. it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Holmes, by leave, presented a memorial of the inhabitants of Wilmington, in North Carolina, praying for the removal of obstructions in the navigation of Cape Fear River; which was referred to the Committee of Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Williams, it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Major General in the army of the United States.

FROM THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

The Signs, &c.—The Administration prints affect a confidence which they do not feel. There is nothing in the "Signs of the Times," to justify the calculations they pretend to make. The doom of this Administration is sealed. Nothing but a prodigy can save it.

Pennsylvania, for instance—what can they expect from her? What changes are going on? Mr. Clinton said, in one of his last confidential letters, it was ascertained that Jackson would obtain her vote by 40,000 majority. All the most authentic accounts go to a similar conclusion. The Harrisburg Reporter of the 22d inst. affirms, that "no honest, no candid man in the State, of either party will believe that the vote of Pennsylvania will not go for Jackson." The same paper gives a roll of all the names of the members of the H. of Representatives, and states them thus—for Jackson 82, for Adams 15, neutral 1.

New York.—The current is still running strong for Jackson. But his opponents pretend to count upon the changes to be wrought by the death of Mr. Clinton—when it may be fairly shown, that this lamented death, by preventing the possibility of collision or division among the Republican parties, will place the strength of Jackson on a firmer and a more unshaken foundation than ever.

As to Virginia—who (as Mr. Clinton says) can doubt her?—No candid man who knows any thing about her. The majority of Jackson will be overwhelming.

Snelson, the bank robber.—Mr. Wood, who was despatched from Petersburg in Nov. last, in search of Snelson, the fugitive bank robber, returned to that place from Liverpool (where he apprehended the offender) on the 26th inst. with the miserable man in custody, and he now lies in prison, awaiting his trial.

State Bank.—We are pleased to learn, that the Directors of this Institution have resolved to discontinue the practice which has for some time prevailed in this and other Banks of the State, of giving a preference to the Notes of the United States Bank and some others, to their own and other current notes, in permitting renewals to be made by paying smaller instalments in one than the other.

We hope the other Banks of this State will adopt a similar course; and if they do, there will be an end to all preferences in our currency—all the notes in circulation will then be equally good for all purposes within our own State; and such as have occasion to make remittances abroad, will be able to obtain paper for this purpose at a moderate premium, or perhaps without premium, since there will then be no longer any demand for it, except for the payment of foreign debts.

Raleigh Register.

A person in Boston advertises two pews in the Rev. Mr. Dean's meeting House, one in the Rev. Mr. Ballou's and one in the Rev. Mr. Ware's, all which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for lottery tickets.

## Salisbury:

MARCH 18th, 1828.

Messrs. MADISON and MONROE.

The moment we saw the names of these venerable sages and patriots at the head of the Adams Electoral ticket in Virginia, we pronounced the act of placing them there a trick, intended for effect abroad; and so it has turned out, as will be seen by the letters of those venerated men, which we have given below, written in answer to a note from the chairman of the convention, informing them of their nomination. We felt assured they could not consent to serve; for it would have been a species of political suicide in them to have done so. This weak device of the Adams party in Virginia, has completely failed for the motives of the actors in it were immediately seen through, and their plan frustrated.

Copy of Mr. Madison's Letter to Judge Brookes, Montpelier, Feb. 22, 1828.

Dear Sir: The mail of last evening brought me your circular communication, by which I am informed of my being nominated by the Convention at Richmond on the 6th of January, one of the Electors recommended for the next appointment of Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Whilst I express the great respect I feel to be due to my fellow citizens composing that assembly, I must request that another name be submitted for mine, on their Electoral Ticket.

After a continuance in public life, with a very brief interval, through a period of more than forty years, and at the age then attained, I considered myself as violating no duty, in allotting for what of life might remain, a retirement from scenes of political agitation and excitement. Adhering to this view of my situation, I have forborne, during the existing contest, as I had done during the preceding, to participate in any measures of a party character; and the restraint imposed on myself, is necessarily strengthened by an admonishing sense of increasing years. Nor with these considerations could I fail to combine a recollection of the public relations in which I stood to the distinguished individuals now dividing the favor of their country, and the proofs given to both, of the high estimation in which they were held by me.

In offering this explanation, I hope I may be pardoned for not suppressing a wish which must be deeply and extensively felt, that the discussions incident to the depending contest, may be conducted in a spirit and manner, neither unfavorable to a dispassionate result, nor unworthy of the great and advancing cause of Representative Government.

With great esteem and respect,  
JAMES MADISON  
FRANCIS T. BROOKS, Esq.  
President of the Convention, &c. &c.

Copy of Col. Monroe's letter to Judge Brookes, Oak Hill, Feb. 22, 1828.

Dear Sir: I have, by this day's mail, received your letter, announcing my nomination, by the Convention lately assembled in Richmond, as an Elector, at the ensuing election, in favor of the distinguished citizen whom they designate, as President of the United States. For reasons, which I hope will be satisfactory to you, to the members of that body, and to my fellow citizens generally, and which I will frankly communicate, I consider it my duty to decline the trust in question.

After the long and laborious service in which I have been engaged, and in the most difficult conjunctures to which our country has been exposed, it is my earnest desire to cherish tranquillity in my retirement. Important as this object is to me, I am satisfied, if I become a party to elections, to the high office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, that I cannot accomplish it. In the pending election, I have motives of a personal nature, which would make it particularly painful to me to interpose. Having held in the office from which I lately retired, a very friendly relation with both the candidates, and given to each strong proofs of confidence and regard, it would be very repugnant to my feelings to take the part of either against the other.

Other considerations drew my attention, at an early period, to this subject, and confirmed me in this decision. As a permanent rule, I was led to conclude that it would be better for our country, and contribute more to the success of our excellent system of government, that those who have held the office of chief magistrate should abstain in their retirement from becoming partisans in subsequent elections to that office. Instances may occur, in the course of time, and in the vicissitudes of human affairs, in which the opinion of those who have had long experience may be useful. Every government that has existed, has been exposed to trying emergencies. All those which were strictly republican have been subverted. Ours will, I trust, experience a different fate. Should an emergency of any kind ever occur, it may be important that there should be, among the people, some men unconnected with either of the contending parties, and among them, those who have retired from that high office, whose voice might be heard. To render service, they must enjoy, in like degree, the confidence of the whole community in their disinterestedness and impartiality. If they embark as partisans



on either side, they would have no weight with the other. By remaining neutral, it might be otherwise.

On full consideration, before my retirement, I concluded that the course suggested, would be best adapted to my own peace and tranquility, and contribute most, as a permanent rule, to the welfare of my country. Under this conviction, I then formed the decision stated, have frequently declared it since, and cannot depart from it.

With great respect, I am your ob't. serv't.

JAMES MONROE.

Francis T. Brooks, Esq.

President of the Convention lately held in Richmond.

We are obliged to defer "A friend of peace" another week.

**Disturbance in Congress.**—In our paper of the 10th ult. we published a very brief sketch of a debate which took place in the house of representatives on the 26th January, on Mr. Chilton's retrenchment resolutions; in which much warmth and violence was manifested by many of the members, who were repeatedly called to order by the speaker, who rose, and deprecated, in strong terms, the disorderly conduct of members, and announced a determination to put a stop to it in future. In the report of the debate as we published it, it would appear that Mr. Carson was the member who, more immediately than any one else, elicited these observations from the speaker; but such, we are now satisfied, from seeing the debate published in full, was not the fact; but that Mr. Wright, of Ohio, was the member whose disorderly conduct was the immediate cause of the speaker's reprimand. We make this correction in justice to Mr. Carson; whose conduct in the House, in encountering the hot-spur Administration members, has been spirited, to be sure, but highly respectful, dignified and honorable.

**Uriah Sligh** was hung at Pendleton, S. C. on the 22d ult. for the murder of John Orr. He made a short speech to the crowd just before he was swung off, warning them against intemperance; which, he said, was the means of hanging him to the gallows.

**Robbery.**—The Sheriff's office of Union District, S. C. was robbed on the 22d ult. 7 o'clock at night, by means of a false key. The money (thirteen or fourteen hundred dollars) was found two days afterwards, under an old corn-cob in the village; the robber, or robbers, however, were not detected at last accounts. A negro was probably the perpetrator of the felony.

**Profane.**—In Pendleton District, S. C. the wife of Mr. Aaron Prator was lately delivered of three fine boys; who all lived, and were likely to make good soldiers.

**Fraud in Cotton.**—A gross fraud was some time since detected in the sale of several bales of cotton, taken to Cheraw, by Thomas Hubbard, of Anson county, in this state. The outside of the bales was of superior quality cotton; but the inside was of the very worst kind that could be found. A state warrant was issued against Hubbard, and he was bound over for trial. The prompt means taken to punish the fraudulent actors in the business, several other frauds of a similar kind, have recently been attempted to be practised upon the purchasers of cotton in Cheraw; but the latter having grown wary from experience, these villainous swindlers have been detected in every attempt at this species of knavery. No punishment, we think, short of the gallows, would be too ignominious for such people.

**Jail Limits.**—A law has been passed by the Legislature of the state of Maine, extending the jail limits to the exterior boundaries of each county in the state. It can be no inconvenience to go to jail there.

**Editorial Encounter.**—Some severe strictures having appeared in the Philadelphia Mercury, reflecting on Mr. Edward C. Pinckney, editor of the Marylander, an administrative paper, printed in Baltimore, that gentleman being on a visit in Philadelphia, went into the office of Mr. Simpson, editor of the Mercury, pulled out of his pocket two loaded pistols, presented them at the head of Mr. Simpson, and demanded satisfaction!—requiring Mr. S. to take one of the pistols, and defend himself, at the length of the room. Like a prudent man, Mr. Simpson declined this murderous proposition—having no assurance that Mr. Pinckney would not accomplish his bloody purpose by murdering him before he could raise his pistol to fire. Mr. S. proposed to refer the matter to friends, who should settle the preliminaries of the manner in which Mr. P. should get satisfaction for his supposed injuries; but this was refused, Mr. P. evidently wishing to take the advantage of, and assassinate his imagined enemy. Mr. Simpson finally, with Pinckney's pistol pointed at his head, gave a pledge that he would not inform the police of what had taken place; but the officers of justice otherwise soon got wind of the affair, and both parties were bound over to take their trial, and to keep the peace in the mean time.

After this, we would advise the Adams folks to shut up their heads about bulging! bloodshed! military desperation, &c.

**Clean Farms.**—Mr. Metcalf has introduced a bill into the New-York Legislature to compel every farmer, under a penalty of—dollars, to cut down, in the month of June, in every year, all the Canada thistles on his land. Now, in our estimation, Mr. Metcalf is making a half-way business of his law to improve the agriculture of his state: why not, while his hand is in, go the whole hog, and compel the farmers to cut down and root out other noxious weeds on his premises, and not out-law the poor thistles only. A law general in its provisions, for extirpating all useless and troublesome weeds from fields that were pretended to be cultivated, would find an extensive scope for its operation in North-Carolina.

**Steam Boat at Knoxville.**—The Knoxville Enquirer, of the 5th inst. announces the arrival at that town of the Steam Boat Atlas, Capt. S. D. Conner. It had always been considered impracticable to navigate the river that high with steam boats. The people of Knoxville were highly elated on the occasion; and were making extravagant calculations of the immense benefits which would result to East Tennessee from the steam-boat navigation of their river.

Departed this life, on Tuesday morning, the 4th inst. in the city of Charleston, Brigadier General John Geddes. In the morning, the Charleston papers inform us, Genl. Geddes arose in his usual health, wrote a note, and expired in a fit of apoplexy, without scarcely a moment's warning. His son, John Geddes, Jr., Esq. though in feeble health, was able to visit the room where the corpse of his father lay; on sight of which, he swooned away, and in the course of a few minutes was himself a corpse. Thursday had been appointed by Genl. Geddes for a general review of the militia—but it was turned into a day of mourning. These distinguished persons were attended to their graves by an immense concourse; and every mark of respect shown on the interment of their remains.

The Virginia and North-Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, adjourned on Saturday, the 8th inst. after being in session, in the city of Raleigh, eleven days, the longest session ever held by that body. They held their meetings in the Senate chamber of the Capitol, having obtained permission to do so. "Perhaps there never was witnessed (says the Raleigh Register) a more regular or attentive observance of public worship; nor, for the size of the place, more numerous congregations. Many persons have been awakened to a sense of religion; and about twenty we learn have made public profession of it."

In the Yachin District, Peter Donb, is appointed Presiding Elder; and in the Salisbury Circuit, George Stevens, William M. Schoolfield, and George Gregory, preachers.

We will publish further extracts from the proceedings in our next paper.

**Hatchie River.**—A steam-boat, has succeeded in navigating the Hatchie river, to Bolivar, Harlan county, W. Tennessee. A premium of \$500 had been offered to whomsoever should first navigate the river with a steam-boat to that town; Capt. Newman was accordingly presented with that sum, and a splendid dinner and ball by the citizens of Bolivar, on the 1st ult. He participated in the latter, but declined the money, and suggested that it be appropriated towards improving the navigation of the river. In a very few days, the steam-boat (called the Rover) was loaded with a full freight for N. Orleans, by the citizens of the village of Bolivar.

**University of Alabama.**—After 25 ballots, Tuscaloosa, the seat of the state government, has been fixed upon as the site of the University of Alabama.

Dr. G. Trout has been elected Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, in the University of Nashville, Tennessee.

**Counterfeit Northern Bills.**—Two persons were lately apprehended in the lower part of this state, who had not a considerable amount of Northern \$10 counterfeit notes in circulation. We have seen one of these spurious bills, (letter D) which was taken by a gentleman of Salisbury as good, from whom he does not recollect. The engraving is very well executed, except the female figure, which is inferior to the genuine ones. Sturdy's name is a good imitation, but Stephens's is a bad one. The public would do well to be on their guard against these bills.

A negro house of Dr. Wm. C. Ellerbe, near Cheraw, S. C. was burnt down on the 1st inst. and two negro children burnt to death in it.

**5th Electoral District.**—At a convention of the delegates appointed by the people of Stokes and Rockingham counties, friendly to the election of Genl. J. D. B. JACKSON and JOHN C. CALHOUN, at Rockingham court-house, on the 26th February, 1828, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Elector to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, for the district composed of the counties of Caswell, Rockingham, and Stokes, it was unanimously agreed, that Genl. Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham, be recommended to the people of this state for that purpose.

It was further resolved, that as the people of Caswell county had not received information of this convention in time to be represented here, that the secretaries heretofore appointed in Stokes and Rockingham, correspond with the convention of the people of Caswell, which may be hereafter formed, or any person to be by them appointed on the subject; and if they shall approve of the recommendation of Genl. Phillips, that his name be placed on the Electoral ticket as the candidate for this district.

Genl. Phillips being called on by the delegates present, to say whether, if he should be elected by the people of this state, he would vote for JACKSON as President, and CALHOUN as Vice President, gave a public pledge that he would vote for those gentlemen, if elected.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this convention of delegates be furnished to the Raleigh Star, Union Gazette, North-Carolina Journal, and Western Carolinian, for publication.

THOMAS SEARCY, Chm.

Robert Gallaway, Junr. Sec.

Jno. F. Poindexter, Sec.

Mr. White: Sir, as you are in the habit of contradicting statements unfavorable to the Jackson party in Ireland, you will please to contradict one statement which is very erroneous, viz: the inserting my name, with the Jackson party, for I am decidedly an administration man.

JOSEPH SHARPE.

10th March, 1828.

You may contradict the statement of one of the committee, that contradicts Mr. Bingham, for he is undoubtedly further cut out of the way than Mr. Bingham was. Please to print the above, and oblige a subscriber.

[We are very willing to gratify "a subscriber," by printing his bundle of contradictions; but in doing so, we must beg leave to contradict him, for the facts of the case will bear us out in doing so. After a careful reading of Mr. Sharpe's piece, the construction we have been enabled to put upon it, according to the received idiom of the English language, is, that he desires us to contradict the "erroneous statement" of his name's being inserted "with the Jackson party"—that is, that his name is not on the Jackson committee of vigilance for Ireland county. Now the fact is, that Mr. Sharpe's name is on that committee, as may be seen on reference to our paper of the 5th of February; which circumstance, of itself, without the scrip of a pen from us, flatly contradicts Mr. S's contradiction. We have nothing to say as to the pro-

perty or propriety of our name's having been placed on that committee; but we find it is there—and cannot, of course, comply with the request of Mr. S. to contradict the "statement" of its being there. As a piece of advice to Mr. Sharpe, we would suggest to him the propriety of mending his "cackology," as Lord Dufferin would say, before he undertakes to write for a newspaper again.]

EDITOR.

**Mecklenburg county.**—The Adams meeting which was held in Charlotte, on the 22d ult. was attended, as we are informed, by from 100 to 150 friends of the Administration. Capt. Hugh Parks was put in the chair, and Dr. J. McKnight Alexander acted as secretary. Capt. Wm. Davidson addressed the meeting; who, in the course of his remarks, as the Journal informs us) denounced the unpatriotic opposition to the present administration; and concluded by expressing the hope, that the good sense of the people would avert the AWFUL BLOW! (meaning the election of Genl. Jackson) by re-electing the present incumbent. This is strong, and most unwarrantable, language, to be uttered on such an occasion; and had it been used by a friend of Jackson, the cry of violence! military proscription! bloody tyrant! &c. &c. would have been sounded in our ears by the coalition presses, for months.

The meeting resolved, in effect, that the holding of a military office, disqualifies a man from properly exercising the duties of a civil one; but they took care not to follow up this rule, (which they might have done by parity of reasoning) and maintain the converse of it, for they saw the ridiculous conclusions to which it would have led them.

They resolved, likewise, that Genl. Jackson was a man of talents and experience;—yet they thought the liberties of the country would be endangered by electing him President; and that Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay have been wrongfully accused, &c.

The nomination of Mr. Rush, as Vice President, was approved; and the Electoral ticket formed by the convention (alias caucus) at Raleigh, in December last, was adopted.

It was then resolved, that the following persons compose the committee of vigilance for Mecklenburg county:

Dr. David R. Dunlap, Dr. Jos. McKnight Alexander, Hugh Menan, Wm. L. Davidson, Alexander Grier, Laird Harris, Isaac Campbell, Henry Foster, James Dinkins, James Wilson, John Sitt, Wm. Houston, Gus. Maxwell, Sam'l. McComb, Rob't D. Alexander, Ainer Hunter, Thos. Hope, D. A. C. McWell, Francis Wilson, Alexander Grier, Doct. J. M. Davidson, Doct. Thos. Caldwell, Andrew Elliott, Green Kendrick, John Lawson, L. Bingham, Thos. Dunn, Wm. Davidson, John H. Davidson, Doct. J. D. Boyd, Patrick Johnson, Rob't Wilson, Matthew Wallace, Robert Sloan, Esq. Solomon Reed, John Patterson, John Black, Philander Alexander, Joseph McGinnis, Josh Alexander, Amos Alexander, John Dow, Col. Samuel N. H. Hart, Esq. James Cunningham, Capt. Robert Cochran, Wm. M. Hostwick.

**Kentucky.**—A law has been passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, changing the manner of electing Presidential Electors in that state, from the District to the General Ticket system. Both parties supported it—both appearing willing to try the general issue, or, in Kentucky phraseology, to go to the whole hog, or none.

A Baltimore paper recommends to the Legislature of Maryland to pass a general ticket law. They had better not do it; for Jackson would then receive all the votes of that state, whereas we now claim only seven-eighths.

**The six militia men.**—On the 4th inst. Mr. Whipple, of New Hampshire, offered two resolutions in the house of representatives of the U. S., denouncing the execution of the Six Militia men, at Mobile, in 1814, for mutiny and desertion, as illegal, cruel, &c.; and that their wives and children ought to receive pensions from government. The yeas and nays being required on the consideration of these resolutions, 50 voted for and 125 against them; Messrs. Bryan, Calhoun, Long, and Williams, of this state, voting in the affirmative.

**Business before Congress.**—In answer to a question put to him by a member, the Speaker of the house of representatives stated, from the chair, on the 6th inst. that about seven hundred resolutions had been offered in that body this session! And yet only five or six public laws have been passed! The whole session has been wasted in angry, disorderly and profitless debate.

**Do Wm. Clinton died in poverty;** and the bill which was introduced into the legislature of his native state, to pay to his orphan children (whose only patrimony is the deathless fame of their illustrious parent) what was rightfully owing to him for services as Canal Commissioner, has failed in the lower House! It has, however, been re-considered; and it is contemplated to remodel the bill, making what is given a gratuity, rather than the payment of a debt; and it is thought it may pass in that shape. But as all bills appropriating money, are required by the constitution of that state to be passed by two-thirds of the Legislature, it is more than probable that the madness of party, spurred on by that old bacchanalian mad-cap, Genl. Root, may defeat the bill in any shape.

**EARTHQUAKE.**—A pretty severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in this town on Sunday night, the 9th inst. Its continuance was something less than a minute: the windows, doors, &c. of the houses, were so severely shaken as to alarm many of our citizens, who rose out of their beds (it being about 11 o'clock) to learn the cause. Many declare that their beds had an undulatory motion, similar to the rolling of a vessel at sea. We learn from Lincolnton, and other places at a distance, that the shock was also very sensibly felt there.

No very sensible shock of an earthquake, other than the one in question, has been felt in Salisbury since the years 1811—12.

While on this subject, we will take occasion to state, which we have hitherto neglected to do, that a tremendous earthquake was experienced in the city of Popayan, in New Grenada, South-America, on the 16th Nov. last. All the inhabitants left their houses; and so great was the disaster, that it is thought the city will be blotted from the map of Colombia. Fortunately no persons were killed; two women, however,

died from fear! Our readers will recollect that we gave an account, a few weeks since, of the awful effects of an earthquake which lately visited the city of Bogota, capital of Colombia; and by which many lives were lost, and about one-fourth of the city thrown into a heap of ruins.

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**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

By the arrival of the British brig Gen. Brown at Charleston, the editor of the Courier has received London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th Jan.

Changes have taken place in the French, Russian, and English Cabinets.

One paper, the London Morning Herald, of the 10th Jan. goes so far as to publish the following list of what is expected to be the new ministry in England:

First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Grey; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Peel; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. Frankland Davis; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Charles Stuart, or the Marquis of Wellesley; Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Bathurst; Master of the Ordnance, Duke of Wellington; President of the Council, Earl of Shaftesbury; Privy Seal, Marquis of Londonderry; Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. Dawson; Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bexley; Master of the Mint, Mr. William Horton.

If such is the change to be made, says the New York Commercial, we argue the worst consequences.

**Change in French Ministry.**—The celebrated Portalis, Bonaparte's Minister of Worship, is Secretary for the Department of Justice. The Count Ferronay is in the Foreign office. The Viscount De Caux in the War Department. The Viscount Martignac in the Home Department. The Count St. Cricq for Commerce and the Colonies. The Count Roy, Finance Minister. Villele retires with a peerage: He was formerly a lawyer at Bordeaux: It is said he can well afford to be a Peer. Latit generally takes care of himself. The Jesuits are and will be defeated.

An expedition against Algiers, it appears was fitting out in France, and it is stated in the Paris journals that General Chancel will be employed in it.

The English, Russian and French Ministers, have left Constantinople, and war between the Turks and Allies, although hostilities do not appear to have commenced, are considered by many of the journalists as nearly certain—others, however, anticipate a different result, and expect the Porte to accede to the provisions of the Treaty of London.

The reported destruction of the Greek fleet at Scio, by fire, turns out to have been the burning of a few small vessels only.

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**The Markets.**

Fayetteville, March 6.—Cotton, 9 40; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 37; flour, 4 to 4 25; whiskey, 25 to 30.

Charlotte, March 8.—Upland cotton, 84 a 104; whikev, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 124 to 13; molasses, 25 to 28 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 16 to 18; laxon tea, 100 to 110; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80. North Carolina bills, 54 to 6 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 to 1.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 5.

Cotton.—The transactions, from 1st to 4th inclusive, amount to about 500 bales, consisting of 300 Uplands and Alabamas at 94 to 10 etc., and about 200 bales inferior N. Orleans or Tennessee at about 94 etc. The rates for these parcels have been from 4 to 4 1/2 cent below the previous currency.

Cotton Wool.—Sales limited. 79 Bowed, 6 24; 30 Madras, 44; 40 Bengal 4 1-8; 30 Demerara, 84, per lb.

At Liverpool 4000 bags sold on Wednesday, at a decline of 4d. on New Bowed; inferior to good supported.

RAVE, JANUARY 15.

The Cotton market, since our last advices of the 6th inst. has continued dull, and prices on the decline, owing to heavy arrivals and large stock, say 50,000 bags. The decline has been more sensibly felt on the choice Louisiana, which cannot bring more than 214 a 22 sous; very good is worth 20; and fair to good fair and good, 164 a 184. Upland is selling from 15 sous, inferior, to 18 sous for the best qualities, which prices leave heavy losses to importers.

MARRIED.

In York District, S. C. on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Josiah Harris, Dr. Kiah P. Harris, of Concord, in this state, to Mrs. Matilda R. Harris.

On the 28th ult. by Caswell Harbin, Mr. Josiah Taylor, son of Lamb Taylor, Esq. to Miss Penelope Riddle, all of Rowan county. Also, on the 9th inst. by the same, Mr. Francis A. Ward, of Rowan, to Miss Sarah Miller, of Stokes county.

On the 21st of February, by James M. Morrison, Esq. Mr. James Waugh to Miss Jane Waugh, all of Iredell county, and friends of Adams—by request of the parties.

[Communicated.]

DANIEL H. CRESS

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.

He has just opened an assortment of GOODS from the North, consisting of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Hard Ware, Groceries, &c.

which he is selling at a smaller advance on cost, for cash, than has ever been offered to the public before in this place.

Salisbury, Feb. 19th, 1828.

**A CARD.**  
P. BARRY returns his thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the very liberal patronage he has received; and informs them, that his School is now full; and that he cannot take in applicants, but as vacancies may occur.  
March 8th, 1828.

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**TRUST SALE.**

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the undersigned by Mary Hampton, (widow of William Hampton, dec'd.) for the purposes therein specified, will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday of the Superior Court, (8th April) all the right and title of said Mary Hampton (being a life-estate) in and to the Plantation owned by her late husband, containing about 300 acres, adjoining Wm. Pinkston and others; on which there is a dwelling-house and other necessary out-buildings; the land is fenced, and under improvement. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold said Mary Hampton's life estate in one valuable negro man, a pretty good carpenter; and one negro girl, aged about 17. Other particulars, terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.

PHILO WHITE, Trustee.

March 13, 1828.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of pleas and quarter session, January sessions, 1828. Charles Allen, Mary Hicks, Sarah Rooker, and William M. Rooker, vs. Solomon and Elizabeth Taber, Thomas and Susanna Walls; petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendants, Solomon and Elizabeth Taber, Thomas and Susanna Walls, do appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

6111 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of pleas and quarter session, January term, A. D. 1828. Barzilia Ledbetter, John Seary in right of his wife Sarah, and Norman Williams in right of his wife Nancy, vs. Gabriel Wilmoth, and Wm. Whitesides, and Moses Whitesides, adm'rs. of John L. Ledbetter, dec'd. and others: Petition for distributive share. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Gabriel Wilmoth, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian for the defendant to appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against him agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

6111 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January sessions, 1828. Moses Simmons, vs. Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, heirs of Edward Ivey, deceased: petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendants Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioner.

6111 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

**REMOVAL.**

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

THE subscriber has removed his shop from the house he lately occupied, opposite the Bank, to the house of Thomas Allison, on south side of Main street, third house from the Court House; where he hopes his former customers, and others who want

Boots and Shoes made and repaired, will favor him with a call. Those who pay cash down for work, and don't have to be dunned and warranted before they pay, shall have a deduction made from the usual price; and those who have been punctual in paying me heretofore, may expect a reasonable indulgence hereafter. All who owe the subscriber, are again asked to pay.

REEM. DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 7th, 1828.

**STORE HOUSE in LEXINGTON.**

THE subscriber's Brick Store House in Lexington, is for Rent. It is situated immediately on the north corner of the Public Square, and is one of the most eligible stands for a Store in the place. For terms, &c. apply to B. D. Runnsville, Esq. in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Salisbury. SAMUEL LEMLY.

Feb. 23d, 1828.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE copartnership of BROWN & HUNT, in Lexington, Davidson county, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by note or account, are requested to call and make payment to Andrew Hunt, who is authorized to receive the same.

MICHAEL BROWN, ANDREW HUNT.

Feb. 19th, 1828.

**LAW, AND OTHER BOOKS.**

I WILL sell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 1st day of May, as the Administrators of Moses L. Hill, dec'd. a large and valuable collection of Law Books, and others of various kinds. Six months credit will be given; Bond and security required.

P. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Any person or persons having borrowed books of Mr. Hill, are requested to return them immediately.

P. C. Adm'r.

Feb. 28th, 1828.

**TRUST SALE.**

FOR the purpose of making distribution agreeably to a deed in trust, executed to me by Sarah Campbell, dec'd. late of Randolph county; for the use and benefit of her children, &c. will be sold in the Town of Lexington, on Thursday, the 20th day of March next, on a credit of twelve months,

Ten or twelve Valuable SLAVES, one of whom is a good Cooper and wheelwright.

ALEX. GRAY, Trustee.

February 24th 1828.



**A PAIR OF GILT EPAULETS**  
FOR sale, very low: they have been used, but are not much soiled. Apply at James B. Hampton's watch-maker's shop, Feb. 28th, 1828. 04

**YOUNG SIR ARCHIE.**  
BY OLD SIR ARCHIE OF HOLNOKE.  
WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of Burton & Clayton, at Beatty's, in the town of Beatty, within 18 miles of Lexington, and 23 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of \$8 the season, \$5 the single year, and \$15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property changed.

SIR ARCHIE is a beautiful dark bay, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 16 hands high, of great power, action and vigor; and, in point of blood, is inferior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennehan, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigree: We certify, that the bay Stud horse Young Sir Archie, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Lincoln county, was raised by us; that he was got by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Eagle, his grand-dam by the imported horse Druid, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring. January 22d, 1828.

**DUNCAN CAMERON,**  
**THOMAS D. BENNEHAN,**  
The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pasturage will be furnished gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either. **ALFRED M. BURTON,** February 12th, 1828. 608

The Catawba Journal and Yorkville Pioneer will publish the above 5 times, and forward their accounts to me for pay. **A. M. B.**

**MILLINGTON PETILO'S ESTATE.**  
THE subscribers having qualified as administrators of the estate of Millington Petilo, dec'd, late of Buncombe county, N. C. desire all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. **JOHN YOUNG,**  
**MOSES WHITESIDES,**  
**THOMAS LITTLE,**  
**JOHN BURGIN,**  
February 16th, 1828. 608

**ABRAHAM L. MASTERS,**  
**TAILOR.**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

**Tailoring Business**  
In the town of Lexington, in the Shop formerly occupied by Jacob Ribelin; and being furnished with the latest northern fashions, he flatters himself, from long experience in the business, that he can execute any work, entrusted to his care, with neatness and despatch, and on accommodating terms. **Lexington, 3d March, 1828.** 317

**TRUST SALE.**  
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Robert Gardner to me, for the purpose of making me safe for being surety to Henry Weaver and others, which sum is mentioned in the deed, I will sell at Public Vendue, on Monday of April Superior Court, at the court-house in Salisbury, the Plantation on which the said Robert Gardner, dec'd, resided, within four or five miles of town, containing about 350 acres, adjoining Moses Brown and others: six months credit will be given to purchasers, on their executing bonds with approved security. Other terms, &c. made known on the day of sale. **HENRY HILL, Trustee.** February 23d, 1828. 608

**JOHN YOUNG'S ESTATE.**  
THE undersigned having qualified, at February sessions of Rowan county court, as administrator on the estate of John Young, dec'd, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar. **W. B. WOOD, Adm'r.** Feb. 19th, 1828. 608

**SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827:**  
Sally Deaton vs. James Deaton: Petition for Divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court that notice be given for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, and in the Star, printed in Raleigh; that the defendant James Deaton, appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead to, or answer the petition of Sally Deaton, or that the same will be taken pro confesso, and will be heard ex parte. Copied from the minutes. 139 Test: **JAS. CAMPBELL, Clk.**

**State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:**  
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, 1828: William L. Davidson vs. Administrator of Will. Parks, dec'd. Justice's Judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said Ezra Parks to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be had as to him, and execution awarded accordingly. 130 **DAN'L COLEMAN, Clk.**

**State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:**  
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, 1828: heirs of Charles Harris dec'd vs. Administrator of Will. Parks, dec'd. Justice's Judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian notifying the said Ezra Parks to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said County at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be had as to him, and execution awarded accordingly. 130 **DAN'L COLEMAN, Clk.**

**BLANK BANK BONDS.**  
The new form now required, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury. 175. 28th, 1828.

**THE county Court House and Goal, at Flemington, N. J. was destroyed by fire on the night of Wednesday two weeks.**

**LAMP OIL.**  
FIRST quality of Winter Strained Lamp Oil; also, Glass Lamps, for sale, by **S. WILLEY & Co.** Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. E. WILLEY & Co.

**LANDS for TAXES, in IREDELL.**  
I WILL sell at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in April, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes for the years 1825 and 1826, viz:

Acres.	By whom given in.
400	Charles Moore
230	James Swann
265	William Waugh
172	John Waugh
262	John Wingfield
172	Samuel Waugh
411	David Beard
172	Joseph Brim
—8	Aaron Dewese
85	Thomas Hair
203	James Hair
363	Samuel Mordoch
109	James G. Mayo
13	Jeremiah Potts
82	Thomas Porter's heirs
280	James Porter
160	James Lovelace
251	John Reid
45	George Reid
76	William Cash
228	Eliza Cash
115	Jonathan Mason
100	Goodridge Moore
173	Adam Campbell
100	Hugh Curran
183	Steady Davis
420	A. S. Duval
350	John Fair
150	Russell Jefferson
30	Allen Luncford
122	Brent Swaine
930	Elisha Solomon
195	John Wooton
270	Edwin Culver
350	Shepherd Daniels
300	John Moore
486	John Welch
300	David White
170	Willis Bagwell
211	Levi Bagwell
100	Richard Glimbly
441	Thomas Crabbs
125	John Devels, sen.
409	Wiley Harris
261	Charles Hooper
275	Julius Keeton
188	Merrack Clark
62	John MacCaffly
80	Jordan Myers
140	Matthew Roberts, jr.
100	Lucetta Speaks
115	Levinia Shoemaker
200	Robert Tiltman
284	John Griffith
130	Silas Hartness
100	Alexander Hartness
100	William Hartness
716	Archibald Hogston
51	James Hartness
79	William Lackey, Tho's. son
150	Highly Looper
940	George Marshall
100	John Mitchell
100	David Queen
278	Samuel Roberts
100	William Stewart
363	Silas Stewart
130	Samuel Smith
200	Lewis Wilds
200	John P. Baker
150	Brinsley Barnes
345	Benjamin Bowles
404	John Correll
240	Benjamin Farmer
196	Alexander Griffin
707	William Jolly
436	Solomon Smith
180	Abel Sheriff
280	John Teague
90	John Woodring
200	William Combs
195	Robert Elliott
195	John Elliott
112	George Elliott
130	Alexander Gunn
130	William Houston
444	Fergus Milligan
175	Joseph Moore
43	Ezekiel Snipes
140	Joseph Stephenson
370	Edward Teague
100	John Templeton
100	Noah Watson
450	William Warren
73	James Brotherton
600	William Fortune
400	William Gray
100	Mathew Goodwin
135	John Goodwin
50	Solomon Hood
150	John Hooper
400	Jas Hooper
91	Willis H. Privitt
400	Robert Potts
500	William Potts
300	James Reynolds
400	Thomas Reynolds
400	Samuel Sumpter
78	Adlai Watts
720	Elisha K. Johnson
400	Thomas Jefferson
200	William McLeod, jr.
130	William McLeod, sen.
150	Campbell McKay
1209	Joseph McKay, for his Father's
150	heirs
650	Ralph Stewart
450	Howell Alley
120	Berry Hobbs
144	Robert McKay
300	John Norwood
200	Robert Beatty
314	Aaron Norwood
130	James Templeton, farmer
71	John F. Cook
645	Benjamin F. Cowan
200	Jane Cummings
270	Patrick Graham
250	William Kerr
250	George McHenry
200	John Bell, in trust
500	James Carrigan
200	Samuel Fleming
725	Andrew Kerr, in trust for Clay-
80	ton's heirs
900	John McKay
106	Smith Reynolds
250	David Wooliver
375	Daniel McKay
400	Richard King
30	Barnes

**P. CALDWELL, S.H. of Iredell.**  
Tracts of Land, on vendition exponas, and executions. **P. C. S.H.** Feb. 28th, 1828.

**DE WITT CLINTON.**  
FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

**LIVES on the death of DE WITT CLINTON.**  
Why, fell Destroyer, stretch that brilliant mind Whose light illumined and adorned mankind! Could not an humbly victim glut thy rage, A meager sacrifice thy wrath assuage? Vain tho't! for as the useless lightning's power Scathed the proud oak and rends the lofty tow'r, So Death, the impartial minister of Fate, [great, Cold in his shroud the noble Clinton sleeps, While at his grave a widowed Nation weeps, And bright-eyed Genius mourns a brilliant gem Torn rudely from her sparkling diadem. Clinton is gone! but Clinton's fame survives, And will survive, while watchful memory lives; Not thine the laurel drenched in human gore, Like that which Europe's giant despot wore— By peace the wreath that bound thy brow was twined. Thy triumphs were the triumphs of the mind, Majestic Erie poured at thy command His waters to the distant ocean's strand; Cheered by thy far'ring care kind Plenty smiled, And cultivation knew the trackless wild; Her treasures armed the trackless wild; And Science entered at the peasant's door, Such were a Clinton's glories—such the fame Which consecrates the patriot's deathless name.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING GAZETTE.

De Witt Clinton, was born in 1769, in Orange county, New-York, was educated in Columbia (formerly King's) College, and commenced the Study of Law in 1786. He was elected in 1797 a member of the Assembly from the city of New-York; afterwards senator for four years, and in 1800 member of the council of appointment. In 1802 Mr. Clinton was appointed a senator of the United States, in place of General Armstrong resigned—from which station he retired in 1803, having been chosen mayor of the city of New-York. He continued, with few intermissions, to exercise the functions of that office for several years—in which period he projected an extensive plan for the defence of the city, which was adopted and carried into effect. In 1810, he was appointed one of the commissioners on the subject of international navigation, in conformity with whose report, laws were passed by the legislature. He was again elected to the mayoralty of New-York in 1814; and was re-elected until 1815. In 1816, while Lieutenant Governor, he was recommended by a portion of the New-York Delegation in Congress, as a candidate for the Presidency. In the following year he was unanimously elected Governor of N. York. In 1823, through the management of those who had all along opposed his measures, he was removed from the office of canal commissioner—a post merely honorary, though excessively laborious. But a re-action ensued, and De Witt Clinton was called from retirement in 1824, by an immense majority of his fellow citizens, to the Chief Magistracy of New-York—a station which he filled at the time of his death. To his native state, Mr. Clinton has rendered numerous and important services.

**ON THE DEATH OF GOV. CLINTON.**  
FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

Lowly upon the bier,  
The mighty fallen lay;  
Let genius, virtue, now draw near,  
In funeral array!  
Gaze on the honored dead—  
For 'tis your farewell gaze:  
He shall go down to "the narrow bed,"  
And who shall fill his place?  
There are, whose eyes are dim,  
Whom plagues cannot quell;  
Who shuddering hear the triumph Hymn  
For one they loved so well!  
When shall they mourn him less,  
When cease to speak his name?  
Will time ever bring forgetfulness,  
While grief is fed by fame.  
Tears fall for all who die:  
They gem the humblest tomb;  
But nations heave the funeral sigh  
When genius meets his doom.  
And sorrow's holiest sigh  
Is breathed, when falls the brave;  
And gallant plumes come waving by,  
To find his hallowed tomb.  
He conquered regions wide,  
From nature's stern domain,  
And Erie's mock submissive tide  
Is subject to his reign!  
The suburban hills around,  
O'er which the barque is sent,  
While freemen's voice shall there be found,  
Shall be his monument.  
His deeds, on the bright page  
Of glorious fame belong:  
And mighty oaths in every age,  
Shall swell his tribute song.  
And Clinton! thus exulting,  
Thy life, thy fame shall be,  
When weeping time shall have left behind  
All that was great of thee!  
And at the fireside hearth  
Thy name shall be a sound  
That deep remembrance pours to worth,  
As gathering years go round.

**W. P. M. W.**

**Horse Flesh.....The Author of**  
Travels in England states, that about 400 broken down cart and coach horses are slaughtered every week, and boiled for the cats and dogs in London. There are four licensed horse-butchers, who kill each about 50 per week, which they purchase at an average price of 25s. a head. The skins are sold to the leather dressers, the shoes to the upholsters, the bones to the button makers, and the flesh, after being boiled in huge kettles, to the retailers of cats' meat, who sell it out by the pound to their customers, as regularly as the bakers supply the families with bread.

A Mrs. Simpson paid a new year's visit to her husband in the jail of Davies County, Illinois, and the jailor good naturedly permitted her to remain in the jail with him over night: early the next morning she bid him an affectionate farewell, and departed in tears; some hours after, however, the jailor discovered that he had departed, leaving her in his place, she having put on the breeches. She was shortly afterwards discharged, and he has not since been heard of. Few husbands would object to their wives assuming the breeches on such occasions.

**Flax.**—Speaking of Flax, Mr. Russell, Member of Congress, (before the Manufacture Committee in Congress,) said the largest sample he had ever seen or heard of, was raised on the Rice Lands of South-Carolina. Mr. R. had sent to him, a stalk 5 feet 11 inches high. It was taken from the ground in sufficient time for a crop of Rice to be planted. The prices are, Irish Flax 13 cents; 12 head St. Petersburg, 11 cents; Polish crown Flax, 12 cents.

Mr. William Butler, of Sandusky, Ohio, has commenced rearing the silk worm on a very extensive scale. He has exhibited specimens of sewing silk equal in strength and beauty to any imported.

The owners and holders of Castor Oil are informed, that cold pressed Castor Oil is now selling in New York for 83 per gallon. Farmers would do well to turn their attention to raising the Castor Bean.

**RELIGION among the CHEROKEES.**

A gentleman of Huntsville, in a letter to his father in Philadelphia, gives account of an encouraging work of divine grace among the Cherokees. On the last Sabbath, he says, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered; the first table presented a scene so novel, I must give you a description of it. One side of the table was occupied by about thirty Indians, who seven years ago were as wild as the game they pursued; and the other side of the table by new converts, each one giving comfortable evidence of a change of heart. The scene was truly solemn; the table was addressed by Mr. Allen in a most feeling manner; even the ungodly and those that feel no interest in the Redeemer's Kingdom, were constrained to say, surely this is the doing of the Lord, and marvelous in our eyes.

A great seriousness prevails at the Ceeck Path at present; in answer to fervent prayers the holy spirit has been poured out, sinners are converted, the work of the Lord has revived, Christians are encouraged, and doubtless there is joy in heaven over returning prodigals.

When Dr. Jeggan, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, was master of Bennet College, England, he punished all the undergraduates for some general offence, and because he disdained to convert the penalty money into private use, it was expended on whitewashing the hall of the College. A scholar hung the following lines on the screen:

The Doctor after perusing the paper, wrote underneath, extempore,

The Kinderhook Herald has the following pithy lines under a marriage notice—communicated by a correspondent, evidently more of a wag than a poet:

"A bachelor leads a happy life,  
Few who wed live better;  
A man will live well with a very good wife,  
But the puzzle is, how far to get her.  
There's very good wives and very bad wives,  
And as for those wives that will oiled all their  
And sooner wed Adam's grandmother."

**THE NEW TARIFF.**  
The Camden Journal, in speaking of the New Tariff bill reported in the house of representatives, remarks:

1st. That the manufacture of Woolens is now in a depressed state; especially the finer sort.  
2. That it is owing to "an irregular and excessive importation." In fact, to the Commerce which sustains the Revenue and pays the public debt.  
3. That Wool can be bought in England for one half the price it can in the United States.  
4. That the cost of the Wool is one half the fabric.

5. That if (yes if) the price of wool and dye stuff were as low in the United States as in Great Britain, cloths would be manufactured for the same price.

6. That an *ad valorem* duty is deficient; and a duty on the square yard is necessary.

Hence, the Committee proposes,  
1. That all cloth, costing 50 cents or under, shall be charged 16 cents per square yard, or 33 per cent.

2. Between 50 and 100 cents per square yard, a duty of 40 cents per cent, or in some instances 40 per cent.

3. Between 100 and 250 cents per square yard a duty of 100 cents.

4. Between 250 and 400 cents per square yard, to be deemed to have cost 400, and charged accordingly and pay 40 cents *ad valorem*.

5. All above 100 cents to pay 45 per cent *ad valorem*.

As to the competition, we would observe, that according to the report, Wool has been imported from 6 to 14 cents per lb. paying a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Generally it is equal to the common of the United States. The duty is so low (15 per cent) that it can be brought here cheaper than the United States' farmer can sell it. The Committee proposes to charge all wool a specific duty of 7 cents per lb. and also to retain the *ad valorem* duty; increasing it to 30 per cent, and to increase eventually to 50 per cent.

This is but a rough outline of the sage plan—a plan which, if adopted, will much resemble G. A. Stevens' plan for paying the British National debt—to bottle up the river Thames and sell the water.

**ITEMS.**

A bill passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky, on the 22d ult, to expedite trials at law, which abolishes nearly all the special pleading now in use, and requires most cases to be tried on the general issue, under which all special matters of defence are to be given in evidence.

The legislature of Massachusetts have lately passed a law changing the mode of choosing the electors of President and Vice President of the United States. As the law stood, they were eligible by districts, but now they are to be chosen by general ticket.

Samuel Sanders, of Schenectady, New York, recently ejected from his stomach a snake nine inches long. He has for more than a year past felt a sensation in that region similar to the movements of such an animal, and it is probable that he has for that period been the repository of the serpent.

The Day of Algiers has refused the terms of peace offered by the French government, and is making great defensive preparations.

A gentleman in Boston advertises that he will send boots, shoes and "ladies' slippers," to South America, to receive India rubber coverings, and return them in "about six months."

Marriages in New England were formerly solemnized by certain persons who were called "commissioners for ending small causes."

More than two thousand churches are said in the Quarterly Journal, to be destitute of Pastors, in the Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist denominations in this country.

A letter from Mr. Monroe himself, contradicts the report of his sickness. His health is excellent.

A Convention of the Baptist Society at Le Roy, N. Y. consisting of Delegates from 19 churches, have resolved to request all Free Masons belonging to their churches, to renounce publicly all communion with the order, and to excommunicate such as do not comply within a reasonable time. Fudge!

Great doubts are expressed, as to the truth of the report that Admiral de Rigby had destroyed the Greek fleet.